stances where they are most likely to be proselyted to Christianity? The emancipated negroes are of course, not retained at the South; they are sent of either to Africs or to the North. How cruel is these benevolent slaveholders to deprive two hundred and fifty thousand heathen of the opporfunities of salvation! What should we think of a parent who boasted that he had turned his sons away from the religious privileges of their homes se herd with the rabble of the streets ! Would we call that kind of conduct benevolent or generous?

Either Slavery, then, is not what Mr. Stiles represents it to be, or the manumissions he commends were very doubtful benefactions. He cannot adhere to both ends of his line, and in the excessive goodness of our heart we advise him to amend his logic. Indeed, if he could be advised to withdraw his argument altogether it would be much to the advantage of his reputation'as a reasoner as well as to his fame as a clergyman. There are men enough outside of the church to degrade the claims of Christian trath and pervert its character, without the least assistance from those who are commissioned to be its defenders and exemplars. Pub-He opinion among us is sufficiently debased by the corrupt politics and the gambling commercial spirit of the nation, without being plunged into a lower deep by those who "wear the liv-"ery of Heaven," and only the more effectually "serve the devil."

The N. Y. Times must not belie us unrebuked, as its sillier echoes may. We never objected to the fallest and freest discussion of the Marriage or " Free Love" question, whether in The Times or elsewhere; on the contrary, we have repeatedly and thoroughly discussed it in these columns, and commended others in so doing. We believe there is no question to-day agitated which more imperatively, urgently requires dis cussion, and that The Times might well be em ployed in that work, instead of meanly, maliciously, sneakingly, by dexterous implication and skulking innendo, imputing to others views and doctrines which it well knows they reject and

No paper has more earnestly, thoroughly, untiringly combated and exposed the unsocial. egotistic, sensual theory of Divorce at pleasure or "Free Love" than THE TRIBUNE; and no syllable favoring that doctrine was ever consciously admitted into our columns except to be confuted and reprobated. When the American Associationists were first accused of holding that theory, they gave the calumny a most conspicuous, emphatic, deliberate denial; and mhoseever has since repeated it, except ignorantly, has done so with manifest intent to slander. Individuals among them, as among their adversaries, may be advocates of "Free "Love:" ignorant men may have been misled into believing this an article of their faith; but that the Editor of The N Y. Times is not thus innocent we know, having years ago deprived him of any excuse for misrepresenting them on this point.

While tens of thousands are growing up in ignorance of the imperative moral, social, spiritual and physiological laws which prescribe the union of one man with one woman in holy marriage indissoluble save by death, we deem it perilous and lamentable that the wrong side only of the Marrisge question should be disseminated by itself, in works full of plausible but deadly sophistry and insidious appeals to sensual desire; but the fair full presentment of both sides we should regard as nowise dangerous, but salutary and conducive to moral purity. We trust that on this point, at least, we are not liable to be misunderstood.

THE TRIBUNE and another morning paper ex their dislike of the class of journals that approve Gov. Hunt's letter, which is perfectly natural.

Neighbor! why can't you be honest and let your readers know what we did say? We expressed no "distike" for The Buffalo Courier, fir we never felt any-we only stated the fact that it is a pro-Slavery Democratic paper, and never pretended to be Whig. As to the other six, which you included with The Courier under the comprehensive designation of "the Whig "Press" of our State, we stated that they were all edited by Know-Nothings, and doing their utmost to build up the "dark lantera" organization on the ruins of the Whig partyand that they generally stabbed Washington Hunt when he was running for Governor. Is this merely expressing "dislike?" Our readers know your position in the premises: why not let your readers see ours ?

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION .- A meeting of the citizens of the VIth Assembly District was held at the corner of Grand and Greene-sts. on Tuesday evening, Aug 29, J. H. Burnington in the chair. On motion, William Peel and C. S. Kissam, Esq., were appointed as Delegates to the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, Sept. 26, 1855.

The meeting then organized themselves into the Eighth Ward Republican Club, Wm. Peel was unanmonaly elected President, and C. S. Kissam, Secre

On the transaction of the above business the most ing adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

FLOUR SPECULATIONS .- The Buffulo Republic has an article in the issue of A.g. 23, that proves pretty conclusively the truth of their article of last Spring, that the supply of breadstuffs was ample for all home demand, and that every penny charged for floar over and above a fair export price, has been so much money taken out of the pockets of the consumers for the benefit of the speculators. The Republic says:

the benefit of the speculators. The Republic says:

"That during the present Summer, on the 1,500,000 barrels received by the State of New York, through he sarthern borders, consumers have been swindled out of Extween Friendles and Four Millions or Dol. Liss. The produce trade of 18:5 has been an exception to all former years, as well as to all laws regulating such transactions. The law of supply and demand has been kept completely out of sight, and has had no more effect than the Fugitive Slave Law in Candals. The crop of 18:54 has been exclusively controlled by a limited number of persons who have sent it forward in just such feating the such have held it just as long as they desired and no loncer, and who have seld when they could get their price, and stored when they could not, just as it suited their own convenience. There has been a perfect under-Manding among the dealers from the commencement. Combinations and re-combinations have been formed for the purpose of keeping prices up, and the banks have been formed for the purpose of keeping prices up, and the banks have all to the fillest vices in the commencement. Combinations and re-combinations have been formed for the purpose of keeping prices up, and the banks have aided to the follost extent in earrying out the plan. That it has proved successful is noncrious, but that much money has been made out of the operation, have by the farmers, we are not disposed to admit. The specialtors have overshot the mark, and the auxiliary with the back and the successful in the configuration. off which they have suffered is likely to prove their

This is perfectly evident, or else the present prices could not be maintained a single day. We don't know but flour speculators are just as honest as any other set of men who combine together to buy cheap and sell dear; but the mass are apt to feel a rise in four much quicker than a rise in stocks. We hope the product this year of our fields will be so large that to combination can control the market and regulate

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE HARD-SHELL CONVENTION. SYRACUSE, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855. The Convention ressembled at 81 this morning The five-minute rule was adopted, and it was resolved that unanimous consent should be required for a mem-

ber to speak more than once. The resolution of Mr. Haskins of New-York, highly denunciatory of the National Administration, was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CUTTING of Erie moved the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of the from each Judicial District
be appointed by the Chair to report to this Convention the
names of four delegates at large, and that the respective delegars of each Congressional District present the names of two
delegates, and two from each Congressional District, to represent this State in the next Narional Democratic Convention, to
be held at Cinckenati. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy of Cayuga, a committee

of two from each Judicial District was appointed to report candidates for State officers.

The following is the Committee: Messis, Barr, Alden, Geo, Bergen, Rossiter, Wandall, Lester, rencer, Brown, Williams, Evans, Champion, Pottery, Norman, Valker and Wheeler.

Mr. Hogs of Columbia moved that the delegates from each Judicial District report three persons from each District to constitute a State Central Committee.

The Nominating Committee reported the following

names for a State Central Committee:

Ist District—John Y. Savage. Hd-Samusi Fowler. Hid—
J. R. Fenda. IVth—Issiah Bood. E. Dodge. S. H. Cashing.
Vh.—W. C. Rutger. Flerson Moday, John Carpenter. Vith—
B. B. Andrews. A. Birdesl, B. F. Chapman. Vith—S. H.
Parker S. H. Borrey. H. M. Hyde. VIIIih—S Mohean, H. J.
Cutting, and A. S. Sevens.

Mr. Cutting of Erie, from the Committee to nomi-

ate Delegates at large, proposed for Delegates:
Greene C. Bronson, Chance O'Conor, Samuel Beardeley and
Sec. W. Chinton. For Atternatives, A. Schell, A. Ward, Joph Sibley, and H. S. Cutting.

On motion of Mr. BARTLETT of Broome it was resolved that the vote of New-York shall be cast in the National Democratic Convention by the de'egates, now selected as a Unit, and in accordance with the preference of a majo ity of the delegates. Mr. PARKER of Ontario, moved that the address be

signed by the officers of the Convention on behalf of the members.

Quite an animated debate here sprang up, in which Mr. CAPERS of Queens opposed the views of D. E. Sickles in reference to the invitation to the Sof s, proposed to be extended yesterday. He said the National Democracy knew how to die, but not how to surrender. The prospects are brighter now than they will be during the next ten years.

Mr. D. B. TAYLOR of New-York replied, defending Mr. Sickles, but holding firmly to the Adamantine principles. He said there were too many Democrats holding views like those commented on by Mr. Sickles, and they deserved some consideration.

Mr. HASKINS of New York objected to the address, pasmuch as it did not sufficiently repudiate Know-Nothingism. He glorified Mr. D. S. Dickinson through whom, he said, Frank Pierce had insulted the Democratic party, by offering him the post of tidemaster of New York, and observed that the President was no more to be compared to Mr. Dickinson than a Satyr to Hyperion.

After some further debate, the Committee reported

After some further debate, the Committee reported
the following names for State Officers:
Secretary of State AARON WARD.
Centroller. Z. B. MITCHELL.
Treasurer J. M. LYONS.
Canal Councissioner. F. FOLLETT.
State Prison Imprector. DARIUS CLARK.
Attorney-General. R. J. DILLON.
State Engineer. GEORGE COLE.
Judges of Court of Appeals—For the long term S. S. SELDEN, and JOHN WILLARD for the short term.
Mr. HANNES they promough his resultation denouncing

Mr. Haskins then proposed his resolution denouncing the National Administration, and while the Yeas and Navs were being taken on the question of its indefinite postponement Mr. BARR of New-York charged Mr. Haskins with

not offering the resolution in good faith, whereupon Mr. Haskins replied that Mr. Barr had no right

here except on sufferance, and that he (Barr) voted with the Whigs on every question in the Legislature last Winter, and was now under the pay of the Seward Mr. BARR retorted that Haskins Hed, and that he

(Haskins) was here as a member from New-York when be lived in Westchester. Great confusion prevailed, which was finally checked by a peremptory order from the Chair for the gentle-

men to be seated. Mr. Haskins's resolution denouncing the National

Administration was then rejected-Yeas 60, Nays 33. Mr. D. E. Sickers then withdrew R. J. Dillon's same from the nomination for the Attorney-Generalship, and the Committee were instructed to report a substitute.

The Committee reported against a substitution. Mr. Schell proposed Josiah Sutherland of New-

Yook for the Attorney-Generalship. The Convention then adopted the report of the nominating committee, with the exception of Mr. Dislon, for Attorney-General, for whom Mr. Sutherland was

anhatituted. Gen. WARD moved that the new State Central Committee be authorized to fill vacancies which may be

caused by resignations. Carried. The delegates at large and the alternates referred to were elected, and also two of each from each District, as reported by the Committee, and the State Central Committee was appointed as reported by the Com-

Mesers. Barr and Haskins made up their quarrel,

mittee.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and at 1:30 P. M., amid cheers for the candidates, the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE WILL OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE. Boston, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

The will of the late Abbott Lawrence donates \$10,000 to the Beston Public Library and \$50,000 to the Lawrence Scientific School in Cambridge. His other bequests have not yet been made public.

VERMONT KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION. Boston, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

A State Convention of Know-Nothings was held at Bellows Falls, Vermont, this week, at which Gov. Royce was nominated for reelection. The Convention was considerably split up in opinion and far from har-

RAILROAD EXCURSIONISTS.

To-day there has been quite a festival going on here attending the reception of over three hundred excursionists from Hamilton and Toronto, C. W. Speeches were neade by C. J. Brydges, of the Great Western Railway; F. H. Bend, Mr. Littlejohn, Mr. Beardsley, of Oswego; and Major McGil and others of Hamilton. A great ball comes off to night.

DEATH OF DR. SIMON. St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.
Dr. Siacon, Army Surveyor at Fort Riley during the cholera there, recently died of that disease at Fort

Markets.

Burrato, Ans. 24-6:50 P. M.—Ptour sleady and demand greed; sales 1,200 bols, as #7 27; #4:125 for common to extra new Ohio, mostly at #8, am #8.567 #8 75 for childe extra old Himmle and Iodiana. Whita Paki majury, sales 5,000 both. if #1 70 #8 1 75 for new White Ohio; #1 70 for Red Shelbergan; Rimsis and Iodiana. WHEAT—Fair inquiry, cales 5,000 buch. If #1760 #1750 for new White Ghap, it is for f. Red abshaygan at 180 for White do, and #750 prime White Genedica all in age. Cons lower with a sood demand; seles \$6,000 bushele in out loads at 76c, closing with more as des then sayers. Ours sintout material change; sales 7,700 bush, old at 46c, and 2,500 with new Grows at the same; sales 350 bols. at 371 for such new Grows at Easterns—Gen be, a Alleny and He, to New-Cork, Lake Emporars for the 24 heurs ending most today; four, 345 bloks, Wheat, 3506 bloks; Wheat, 3506 bloks; Grows, 371 for same times: Figur, 130 bblok. Wheat, 5506 bloks; Grows, 2513 do. New-Challess, and 24 —Our Cortos market is firm, with selected by 0.1 for blokes. Fair Scoan Sc. Corn 75. Atomatics. Ending of 1,500 bloks. Grows 75c. Atomatics. Ending of 1,500 bloks. Fair Cortos to Have He. Challesver also, 21 —Our Cortos market is inchanged. The stock on kind is 800 to.

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Oswago, Aug. 24.—There has been a good demand for Figura to-day for Montreal and Con-bee; sales 3,000 bbis, common and mixed Western at 83 12b. Receipts to-day, 150 bbis. Front, 500 bush. Wheat, 10,000 do. Com.

FROM BOSTON

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribun

Boston, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1875. The decisive Fusion meeting was held at the United States Hotel yesterday. There were present four Committees: the Know-Nothing, the Know-Something, the Republican, and the Chapman Hall, The Republican Committee was appointed by the Republican State Committee, which was itself appointed by the great Republican Convention which met at Worcester last year, Sept. 7, and was addressed on that occasion by Charles Sumner in one of his most eloquent speeches. The Republican Committee therefore represented the 7,000 men who roted for Henry Wilson for Governor, and who comprised, with some Whigs and Democrats, nearly all the Free Soilers who did not join the Know-Nothings. The Chapman Hall Committee was chosen by a promise your meeting of a few hundred people at Chapman Hall last week. It was made up of Whigs, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, and one Democrat—Ex-Gov. Boutwell. Altogether about a hundred of the leading politicians of the

State were present.

The Committees in the morning met in separate mutually mutually rooms, and by means of sub-committees, mutually informed each other formally of their presence and resditess to receive communications. The Repubican and Know-Something Committees were each harmonious, and each voted unanimously that they were in favor of a fusion of parties on the single basis of hostility to the extension of Slavery. They voted also in favor of calling a fusion Convention of the people, without distinction of

The Know-Nothing and Chapman Hall Commit-The Know-Nothing and Chapman Hall Commit-tees, on the contrary, had warm and protracted discussions. A small portion of the Know-Nothing Committee was opposed to fusion except upon the Springfield platform, which contains a pretty conspicuous Native American plank. The Chapman Hall Committee were, of course, for fusion, but fusion directed and managed by themselves. They did not seem to see what the other Committees had to do with the movement. Finally, however, each of the four Committees appointed a Sub-Committee of three to confer and decide upon the course to be pursued. These four Sub-Committees met together, and, after considerable discussion, reported that a State Convention ought to be called, composed of Delegates chosen by the people at large in primary assemblies, the Delegates to be three times the number of the Representatives to which each town is entitled in the Legislature-the Platform to be the single one of opposition to the extension of Slavery. It was also arranged that the four Committees should assem-ble together at 3 P. M. to make a final and general ecision of the whole matter.

This plan was reported to the respective Com-

mittees by the Sub-Committees. The Know-Some-things and Republicans agreed to it ussuimous ly. The Know-Nothing Committee, after discussion, agreed to it by a large majority. The chief opposition to it I believe was made by Mr. Ely, who wanted the American party to take the field on its own book.

When 3 o'clock arrived the Chapman Hall Committee had not completed their deliberations. The three other Committees assembled together in one of the large rooms of the hotel. After some delay the Chapman Hall Committee entered. Their Chairman, the Hon. Samuel Hoar, took the chair. A discussion arose from which it appeared that the Chapman Hall Committee had decided against holding a Delegate Convention, and in favor of a Mass Convention. The reason they gave for this was, that the meeting which appointed them had instructed them to call a Mass Convention. To this it was replied that that meeting had no idea of limiting them to a technical Mass Convention. The "instructions" to which they referred had been given in consequence of the impromptu mo-tion of some individual in the Chapman Hall meettion of some individual in the Chapman Hall meeting, who doubtless did not particularly consider his phraseology, and whose motion was voted on by the audience without discussion, and without any thought of limiting the Committee to a Mass Convention. It was urged also that a Mass Convention was liable to be controlled by particular sets of men combined for the purpose. If held in Boston, it would be swamped by Know-Nothings. If held at Worcester, by the Free-Soilers. Whereas, a Delegate Convention, elected by the people of the three hundred towns and cities of the seeple of the three hundred towns and cities of the Commonwealth, would best represent all localities and all parts of the population.

hapman Hall Committee, however, would not yield this point. They insisted on a Mass Conshould call, if they pleased, a Mass Convention, while the other Committees would call at the same time and place a Delegate Convention. The suggestor of this proposition, a K. N. Member of Congress, moved that it be put to the vote. Mr. Hoar replied that the Chapman Hall Committee had de-cided not to take any vote, nor to act in any way with the other Committees! Mr. Clark, the Sheriff of Suffolk, asked for what purpose, then, had we been called together? Three large Committees had been waiting here all day by the invitation of the Chapman Hall Committee. Why was this Why had the Chapman Hall Committee asked to meet with them? Mr. Hoar replied that they had been asked to meet for conference, for conversation-not for action. The Chapman Hall Commit-tee intended by itself to call a Mass Convention. Mr. Clark rejoined that it seemed to him absurd to call together a large body of gentlemen from the ends of the State merely to interchange views with the Chapman Hall Committee. He was in favor at once of issuing a call for a Convention and invit-

ing all present to sign it.

This was received with a burst of applause, upon which Mr. Hear and most of the Chapman Hall Committee withdrew to their own room. Immediately upon their departure, without further debate, the following call was drawn up, on motion of Mr. Buffinton, M. C., a member of the Chapman Ball Committee :

"The people of Massachusetts who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, are requested to assemble in primary meetings in their several towns and cities, and elect delegates, in the proportion of three delegates to each representative on valuation year, to meet at ____, on ____, for the nomination of State officers."

This was signed by the leading members of the Know-Nothing, Know-Something and Republican Committees, and by several of the Chapman Hall Committee. A Sub-Committee of nine—three from each of the Committees—was appointed to decide upon the time and place of holding the Convention. This Sub-Committee remained at the United States Hotel, and succeeded in the night in patching up an arrangement with the Chapman Hall Committee, by which it was decided that both a mass and a delegate convention should be held at Worcester, on the 20th of September next. The Chapman Hall Committee are out this morning with an Address to the people, calling, as a Committee, a Mass Convention, and as individuals recommending the holding of a Delegate Convention. The matter is, however, not yet entirely set-tled. Another conference is to be held on Monday next, when an endeavor will be made to get all parties to assent to one course.

The truth is, that personal difficulties of an

almost insuperable nature embarrass this fusion movement. Among the Know-Nothings a few office-holders who think that they will lose their places if Gov. Gardner is displaced, and who think that his chance of re-nomination is best with a Delegate Convention, oppose a Mass Convention and do not care for any other fusion than such a one as will secure to their party the votes of the Know-Somethings. This set is, however, not large, and so far as I could see, the mass of the Know-Nothing Committee were fair, frank and generous. They sincerely desire an honorable fusion, and considering the power of their party, and the prestrate condition of all the other parties they were uncommonly liberal in their concessions.

On the opposite side, among the Chapman Hall

were the bitter prejudices and settled animosities of Charles Francis Adams, who has for years been laboring to build up in Massachusetts an Anti-Slavery party, outside of which shall be Henry Wilson. To this end, which he unques-Henry Wilson. To this end, which he unques-tionably considers a good one, Mr. Adams, who would disdain to intrigue for any personal gain to hinself, devotes with the greatest zeal and con-

stancy his splendid powers of managing men. This led him to persuade the Chapman Hall Committee to keep aloof and not merge with the Committees. Had they so merged there can be no doubt that the majority would have voted for a Mass Convention instead of a Delegate one. The Republican and Know Semething Committees were composed most-is of men not favorable to Gardner, and who, if properly approached, would have voted against his particage. But the arrogant, domineering course partiescs. But the arregant, domineering coarse of the Caspan Hall Committee, and their evident determination to keep the Fusion movement entirely in their own hands, disgusted these men. They were not disposed to be dictated to by any body, and least of all by a committee chosen by such an inconsiderable body as the Chapman Hall OLIVER.

SENATOR SUMNER TO PASSMORE WIL-LIAMSON.

LAKE SUPERIOR, ON BOARD THE NORTH STAR, ? Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855. My DEAR SIR: With astonishment and indigna

tion I have learned the story of your imprisonment; and now, from this distant retreat, where I am for the moment, I make haste to send you my sympathy.

From beginning to end-from side to side, and in every aspect-this transaction can be regarded only as a clear, indubitable and utterly usmitigated outrage. The new-fangled doctrine, that a slavemaster. can notuntarily import his alleged slave-of course with all the revolting incidents of Slavery-into the Free States, is not more odious than it is preposterous. It is accuted by reason and disowned by universal jurisprudence. You were right in disregarding it. In stepping forward to remind persons, claimed as slaves on this pretext, that all such claim is baseless, you did a good work. It was this knowledge which filled them with confidence to regain their God-given liberty. And for this it appears that you have brought before a man who, "dressed in a little brief authority," has cast you into prison. This outrage is rendered more outrageous by the way in which it was

It was perpetrated through the perversion of the great wiit of hatens corpus. This writ of freedom and deliverance, which in England has often been styled the pelladium of the Constitution-which is recognized as a distinctive feature of Constitution al Government-which finds no place in a despotism, and which is the very master-key appointed to unlock prison-doors and let the oppressed go free-has been made in your case, by a hoens poens without precedent, the instrument of imprisonment and oppression.

Strange and disgraceful as all this is, it must be considered as the natural fruit of Slavery. Any person, whoseever he may be-whether simple citizen or magistrate-who undertakes to uphold this wrong. seems forthwith to less his reason. He may be just, humane and decent in other things, but in the support of Slavery he becomes unjust, inhuman and indecent-often in obvious unconsciousness of his degradation. The blirdness which makes him insensible to a wrong so transcendent, naturally makes him insensible to the lesser wrong by which it is maintained. What is the writ of habeas corpus, the trial by jury, the privilege of debate, or your liberty or mine, in the estimation of a person who has already screwed himself to the pitch of injustice necessary for the vindication of an institution which separates parent and child-which stamps weman as a concubine-which shuts the gates of knowledge, and which snatches from the weak all the hard-corned fruits of incessant

But there must be an end to these things; and as Shakespeare found a jewel in the tond's head, so do I find a cheering omen even in the injustice which has made you its victim. There is an old saying handed down from distant antiquity, that " Whose the gods wish to destroy they first make mad;" and I have often of late been impressed by its truth. The Slave Oligarchy is mad, and their overflowing madness runs through every agent and tool. In all that they doespecially in the Fugitive Stave bill and its cruel enforcement, the Nebraska bill and its felonious adminis tration, and now in the imprisonment of an unoffend-ing citizet - I rejoice to believe that there is unmistakable evidence of that madness which precedes a fall. Verily the day is at hand when returning justice will once more bear sway; then, among the triumpha of Freedom, will be a reckening with unjust judges.

Meanwhile accept my congratulations on the portion of responsibility and dignity which is yours. It is a privilege to suffer for truth; and I envy not the meanness of that soul which would besitate to prefer your place within the stone walls of a prison to the coshioned beach of the magistrate by whose irrational and tyrannical edict you have been condemned.

Believe me, my dear sir, with much regard,
Very faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.
Passmore Williamson, Esq., Moyamensing Prizon, Phi a

A CONTRAST.

From The Daily Richmond Dispu

In a speech delivered by the Rev. Mr. Stiles, the former paster of the United Presbyterian Church of this city, before the General Assembly of that Church, on certain Slavery resolutions before that body, he remarked that the most commanding expression ever given of an enlightened anti-siavery sentiment, was

presented by England, in sacrificing tweaty millions of pounds sterling for freedom in the West Indies.

Mr. Stiles proceeds to examine the character and history of this sacrifice in a way calculated to produce a tory of this secrifice in a way encutared to produce a very considerable abatement of the admiration generally felt for British self-devotion to the abolition cause. The twenty millions, he remarks, came from the very richest treasury in the world; only the interest has been paid, the principal never will be till the great British cebt is cancelled; and self, instead of benevolent principles, was probably the ruling motive of action. A friend of Mr. Stiles, traveling in Endaged in the presentage, rabile adjustion. of action. A friend of Mr. Stiles, traveling in England at the time of the preparatory public agitation of the subject, informed him that one argument which told powerfully in persuading the English people to adopt this measure, was the widely published doctrine that, since free labor was so far superior to slave labor, by this operation West India sugar would be purchased in England at a penny a pound below its present cost, so that England would receive one hundred millions of pounds sterling in return for her twenty millions of

of pounds sterling in return for her twenty millions of pounds.

In contrast with the benevolence of self-interest, Mr. Stiles states the striking fact that near two bundred and fifty thousand slaves are computed to have been freed in this country, mainly at the South; and assuming the average value of each to be one hundred pounds sterling, here is more than FIVE AND TWESTY MILLIONS OF FOUNDS STELLING, contributed to the cause of patting eway Slavers from the United States by the SLAVEHOLDERS of the South. "This immense "sun," remarks Mr. Stiles, "has been actually paid "out, tot interest only, put principal also; not by a "rich public treasury, but by families who lived by "the slaves they surrendered; not before the public "eye, but in the retirement of private life; not under "the checking voice of universal praise, nor under "circumstances which provided the slightest hope of "pecuniary emolument." Mr. Solles next shows that the men who dwell south

of Mason and Dixon's line have done more to convert the heathen than the whole world beside. The sum total of the membership of all the heathen churches in the world is estimated by those best informed on the subject at something like two hundred thousand. Mr. the world is estimated by those test internet of an ellipter at something like two hundred thousand. Mr. Sides states that, to say nothing of the numerous negro members of all the churches in the State of Maryland, nor of the Pre-byterian, Episcopal, or Lutherin churches, nor of certain branches of the Methodist and Baptist denominations, the Methodist Church South numbers 131,000 communicants, and the Southern Haptist Church 130,000, making together 254,000, a fer larger number of converted heathen than all the Price Soil churches in the world have yet converted to Christianity! "Let our Northern brethren weigh this singular fact. There very brethren of the South, "upon whem they themselves have been laying on so "hard and so long for their crael oppression of the bendmen, as d whom forsooth, from year to year they have been so anxious to persuade Providence to thrust out of the Church, as not worthy a standing in it, thus are the very mes whom that very Providence has made the honored instruments, in one sense at least, of doing more for the salication. ore serve at least, of doing more for the salvation of the heather world than all the Church militari The sum contributed by the South in the emancipa-

the sam contributes by the sound in the entirelya-ten of slaves is greater than the whole amount con-tibuted by all the henevolent societies of the American, hareh to the various objects of Christian liberality. In Silies presents a table, showing that the sum total contributions of the American Church for religious urposes amounts to twenty-five millions six handred surposes atmember to twenty-five millions six hundred and fifty-seven diers, while the sum total of moneys currendered to

advance the cause of emancipation amounts to nearly BUNDEED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOL

LARS! Such facts as these need no comment. What a sub-line contrast do these quiet and mighty deeds of charity present to the fanatical words of Old and New England! Fanaticism may shut its eyes to such facts; they may never be permitted to reach the great mass of home who have honest but ignorant prejudices. against Slavery; yet they are none the less truth be-cause the blind connet see them, and they may well sustain the hearts of Southern men in the contest befere them with an inspiring consciousness of duty per-

THE YELLOW FEVER. Correspondence of The Baltimore American.

Norfolk, Thursday, Aug. 23-11 P. M.

I regret that the telegraph is not in order, that could transmit to you the report of deaths, and of the increase of fever cases, as my engagements are such a to leave me but little time for writing. What I dead to leave the such a superior of the such as t increase of fever cases, as my engagements are such as to leave me but little time for writing. What I do write, however, you may rely on, and it may serve to counteract the effect of the many false reports which have got a shroad in reference to the health of our city generally, and of certain of our prominent chizens in particular—reports which, I am sorry to add, were prespect by the fears of the panie-stricken bost who lied their homes white the damer of infection was yet far off. If some of them could return now they would not recognize the city they deserted a tortnight ago. A Sabbath tillness prevails, broken only by the ratile of the doctors chaises, and the rumbling of the heares and sick-wagon. Scarcely a store is open on Main-at. Market-square, or Broad Water at, the business portions of the city. The apothecaries have removed, with their pills, bills, plasters and drugs, to their residence, mirrobile dictal so have the brokers! There is not a quorum of directors in either of the banks; only itwo or three of the city fathers are in the city; preachers look around their churches in vain for their parish loness: newspapers duity accumulate on doorsteps and on perchas for want of readers; ganot poverty stalks abroad with downcast look and tearful eye, the wall of the widow and of the orphan startles the solitary passet egy, and all is gloom and grief, almost without before.

And yet the mortality has not been as great as in

And yet the mortality has not been as great as in

And yet the mortality has not been as great as in 1821 and 286, when the vellow fever was here, nor a in 1832, when the choice prevailed among us. Twelv desits a Gay are not more than the average now; twenty-five and thirty were the average then. Yet the people then pursued their usual avocations as if there was no perfilence, and poverty and distress were relieved by private charity. Now, all business is suspended, and but for the Howard Association people would starve in the streets. Is life more precious now than formerly, or are men more thaid?

But for the fearless few remaining whose hearts are alive to sumpathy, and whose ears are open to the tale of distress, God only knows what would become of the poor. Among these few, our gallant Mayor occupies the first place. He has been here, there, everywhere, busy in the cause of suffering humanity. He is heartly and most ably assisted by A. Cook and W. H. Garnett, Eags., (the former in the employ of the city, the latter of the Howard Association, and has the prompt cooperation of the Association, whose daily increase of funds enables them to afford relief to thousands. Their orders to the poor for the last two days have called for at least \$1,200 worth of provisions. \$600 worth a day, affording relief to thrice as many people. There will be no falling off to-day citier, if I may judge from the numbers who crowd the rooms of the Association, waiting their turn to be served. I think it will be fair to estimate, that with one half of our white population absent, there are at least 600 families in the city dependent on charity for their support—(3,000 people).

But you must not suppose that they all obtain relief

least 600 families in the city dependent on charity for their sapport—[3,000 people).

But you must not suppose that they all obtain relief without a quid pro quo. Fur from it. Those who are well and willing to work are taken by the Association and sent out to nurse the sick and assist in earrying out its objects in various other ways; the well and unwilling are sent about their business. The consequence is that the number of nurses is daily increading, and many an unfortunate has not only been relieved by food and drisk but by careful attendance. Our late Mayor Stubbs and his family, all of whom are sick, has been supplied by the Association wild both a maje as been supplied by the Association will both a maje and female nurse; and Capt. Guy (of the city watch) and family have the benefit of the attendance of Miss and landy have the beneat of the atseadance of Mis-Annie Andrews, the young lady from Syracuse, N. Y., who an poly came to our assistance last week, and who has been detailed from the hospital for that pur-pose. Many other families have been similarly proided for. Capt. R. W. Bowden, who was reported the other

Capt. R. W. Bowden, who was reported the other day by telegraph to be dying of fever, will be out in a day or two, and has had no fever. His numerous friends in your city will be delighted at this intelligence. W. H. Broughton, Esq., is also convalescent, as is W. H. Harwood, whose case has been one of the worst cases of fever to get well that has occurred. Com. S. Barron and Drz. Schoolöeld and Parker at the Naval Hospital, are all out of danger. I regret to inform you, however, that Capt, George Chambers of Pertsmouth died yesterday. His loss will be deeply feit. He was one of the few who took the lead in affording relief to his suffering fellow-citizens, and he affording relief to his suffering fellow-citizens, and he has met his ceath by exposure in their cause.

The Petersharg Express of Thurssay morning publishes a letter from a Keverend gentleman of that city,

now at Noriosk, from which we extract the following:
"I segret to learn that the fever is on the increase
among the better class of population. The number of deaths nor the number of cases, are not so great as I have before seen in proportion to the population; but the gloomines is much more. The desolution exceeds all I had been led to expect even from the melancholy all I had been led to expect even from the measurement accounts in the papers. I can only account for it in this way. The yellow fever here is not an acclimating disease, and therefore every one is afraid of it. In such a city as Mobile, there are always a large number of persons who have had the disease, and do not fear a recurrence—hence, there is a degree of confidence and cheerfulness felt and diffused. There, too, they are always appointed with an adequate number of comsre always supplied with an adequate number of com-petert rurses who fully understand their business, while here there is cot. Could a few dozen nurses be obtained from Mobile or New-Orleans, they would be

of incalculable service.

The following letter is from a physician at Portsmouth, and represents the condition of affairs there as

most sppalling:

"Portsmouth, Ang. 21.—It is now 9 o'clock P. M., and I have just got back to my office, after being increasintly engaged since 5 o'clock this morning. I have seen and prescribed for one hundred patients today, and every moment new calls are made upon me, and the most argent entreaties used to induce me to see a father, mother, brother, or other friend. But I can go no further: I am completely exhausted, and must have a little rest to enable me to resume the decites of the morrow, if perchance I am myself spared in ies of the morrow, if perchance I am myself spared in

I am no alarmist, and have no disposition to exag-I am no alarmist, and have no disposition to exagge are, and certainly no wish to harrow the feelings of any one by the recital of scenes of distress; but it would sicken any one to know what is now transpiring in our town. Whole families are down, without the ability in many cases to procure a drop of water to cool their fevered lips. Alast late!! for poor Portsmeth: Oh! God how long!

I wrote you vesterday a note designed for publication, besetching medical aid. I know it must require an amount of courage possessed by few, to venture thus recanningly into the jaws of death to reseme others. But is there no devoted man, no gallant soul who will

But is there no devoted man, no gallant soul who will say I will go. Two or three physicians I see have volunteered for Norfolk, where the medical corps is larger than in this place. Shall poor, stricken Ports-mouth be left to her fate. Forbid it Heaven—forbid it humanity! "Tis a Macedonian cry," come over and

Capt. George Chambers, for many years connected in the Ferry-best between the Cept. George Chambers, for many years connected with the Ferry-beat between this place and Norfolk, are Mr. Patrick Williams, both prominent and well-known citizens, died to-day. Mr. Newton Ashton, for a long time of the Trensury Department at Washington, died at the Naval Hospital last night. I have several patients who will due to-night—they can't survive until norning. The terrible romito has presented itself in their cases, and they are doomed.

Yours, in screw, J. W. H. T.

MOVEMENTS FOR RELIEF. RELIEF IN NEW-YORK. Commodore Bearman and Capt. Hudson, members

file Committee, attended yesterday and report that subscription has been cou menced at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and that upward of \$1,000 would be colected and ready for remittance in a day or two. A communication was received from Mr. James F.

Hall, selleiting the influence of the Committee in the sale of the tickets for the Parodi Concert to be given for the benefit of the Norfolk sufferers. A communication was received from Richard Realf,

on arristant to the Rev. L. M. Pease of the Five-points House of Industry, offering his personal services as an

attendant upon the sick, if wanted. W. H. Macy. Esq., Treasurer, reports the amount f subscriptions to this hour at \$4,269.

Ordered, That the sum of \$3,000 be placed to the redit of the Hop. Hunter Woodis, Mayor of the City Norfolk, for the use of the sufferers, and that a cerficate of cepcait for that sum be forwarded to him by The Committee adjourned to 1 P. M. Wednesday

ext. Aug. 19.

relief of the yellow-fever sufferers at Norfolk and Portsmouth, reported as follows at their meeting of Priday:
Amount reported yesterday
A.R. Weimore Agg. Caleb Bardow \$3,16
A.R. Weimore Bardow \$25 Caleb Bardow \$3,16
A.R. Colombiak Ruigers Fire Rarvew & Pope 19
Inc. Co. Individually \$6 W. R. Foedick \$5
L. M. Hefman & Co. \$6 Cash Mr. B 10
Steame & Marvin. \$6 Lamos, Herrick & Barness. 19 Y. Rook Publishers' Ass'n 150 Individual Publishers and contributions, 650 each. 100 Dealers in same, 650 e 161

may decide.

A letter was received from Richard Realf of No. 2
Little Water-st., offering to go to the fever district.

The Committee decided to send \$3,000 to the Mayor of Norfolk, with the request that one-balf be expanded for the suffering in that city, and the remainder transmitted equally to Portsmouth and Gosport.

ACCOUNTS BY TELEGRAPH. NORFOLK, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1855,

The number of deaths from Yellow Fever in this city during the twen y-four hours ending at uson today was sixteen. There are now over 300 cases under treatment here. In Portsmouth, during the 24 hours ending at noon

on Wednesday, there were 27 deaths, and for the 24 bours ending at noon to-day the number has been 22. About 460 cases are under freatment, and the number

is daily increasing.

New Obligans, Friday, Aug. 24, 1855.

The semi-weekly report of interments here in six out of ten cometeries shows one hundred and ninety-six deaths, including one hundred and sixty from yellow

RELIFF FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

New-Orders, Priday, Aug. 24, 1835.

At a meeting of Virginians in this city to day, it was resolved to raise a subscription to defasy the expenses of sending ten nurses to Norfolk and Portsmouth. They will leave for those places to-morrow.

Philadelphia, Priday, Aug. 24, 1835.

The collection taken up in this city for the Norfolk sufferers now smounts to over \$10,000. \$9,000 have been remitted. Several of our physicians leave for there to morrow.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA .- Mr. A. C. Burr, who left Truxillo on the 25th of June, reports that on the day previous the residents of Omoa, Honduras, expected an attack from Carrara, who was axid to be on his way from Guatimala with that intention.

Another report said he had landed his forces upon the beach, and many of the people went on board the American schooner Rescoe for safety. Our informant states that the people of Honduras are very desirous of being annexed to the United States, as they are unable to protect themselves against the incursions of Carrara and his predatory tribe. He describes the country as richer in the precious metals than Californis, while the climate and soil are adapted to the growth of every vegetable, from coffee to potatoes,

Convention to make a State Constitution for Kausas. They will find themselves too late. The people have taken the matter in hand, and will see that a constitution is provided in due time. The following paragraph, setting forth the programme of the border ruffians, we find in the preceedings of the Missouri-Kansas Legislature on the 4th inst.:

KANSAS.-The Atchison party are going to hold a

Kansas Legislature on the 4th inst.:

"In the House, to-day, Dr. Stringfellow offered a resolution to the effect that a convention be called to frame a constitution, prior to Kansas being admitted into the Union. It sets the first Monday in October as the day on which the polls abould be opened, and the people are to vote "Convention" or 'No Convention on that day. If the majority are in favor of a convention, provided this resolution passes, we may expect a petition from Kansas to be admitted as a state at the text session of Congress. Dr. Stringfellow's resolution was referred to a select committee of Messrs. Marshall, Anderson and Mathias. They will report to morrow."

Atrocious Munden is Il.Lineis.—A day or two since we save an account of a supposed murder committed at Kankakee, in this State. Since then we have learned further particulars, with an account of the discovery of the murderers, from John P. Waddeck, Esq., by whose exertions the murderers were discovered. The murderer man was a mulatto, and the murderers three young men belonging to some of the oldest and most respectable families in the county of Kankakea and a neary. It appears that Nicolass the oldest and most respectable families in the county of Kankakee, and a negro. It appears that Nicholas Simmons and another young man named Stratton, on Friday week hast purchased the property of the mulatto, whose name we could not learn: it consisted of a small farm. They had paid him \$150 for the property, and shortly after paying him followed him out on the prairie, and basely and cruelly took his life and robbed him of the money just paid to him. They then returned to his house and informed his wife that they had purchased her husband's property, and that he had started for Michigan, on the way to Canada. After tea they took with them a young man named Sloan, and a negro named Green Wilson, and went out to where the body was lying, put it into the wagon, and and fastening the bag to the body of their victim, cast it into the river. In a few days, however, on account of the heat of the weather probably, the body partially rose to the surface, and was washed ashere. It was rose to the surface, and was washed ashere. It was rose to the surface, and was washed aspare. It was observered in this situation by a boy who was in the babit of oriving some cattle to water at this part of the river. On the day of the ciscovery he noticed that the animals refused to go near the water, and on going to the bank himself to discover the reason, he was shocked by seeing the body. The young man Strattor, who has a wife and child, has confessed his guilt, and implicated the three others—Simmons, as aiding and implicated the three others—Simmons, as ading him in taking the man's life, and Green Wilson and Sloan as accessories after the act.

him in taking the man's life, and Green Wilson and Sloan as accessories after the act.

[Chicago Democrat, Aug. 22.

THE SILVER-LAKE SERPENT.—If evidence has any weight people will begin to believe the story of a monster make in Silver Lake. The Perry Transe has the following additional evidence: "On Thursday, the 16th inst., as Mr. John Worven, a substantial farmer and well-known in this neighborhood, was engaged in the field with five of his men on the west shore of the lake, between two and three miles above the outlet, they discovered something in the water making for the shere. The distance from them was one quarter to they discovered something in the water making for the shere. The distance from them was one quarter to half a mile. They warehed it for some time. About seven feet of the monster was above water, and the water feet of the monster was above water, and the larger than that made by any boat that is rowed on the lake. It continued in the same course until it reached the rushes, when it disappeared. We did not see Mr. Worden when in town on Saturday, but have the above facts from men of candor who conversed with him. We have since learned that the worder, was seen at the same time and place by a second to the second to the second that the worder, was seen at the same time and place by a second that the worder, was seen at the same time and place by a second that the worder was seen at the same time and place by a second that the worder was seen at the same time and place by a second that the worder was seen at the same time and place by a second that the worder was seen as the same time and place by a second that the worder was seen as the same time and place by a second that the same time and place by a second that the same time and place the same time and the same ti

the mouster was seen at the same time and place by a person on the east shore of the lake.

person on the east shore of the lake.

It will be observed that when the monater was seen by Mr. Worden he was near the head of the lake—a locality in which, until this season, he has been seen at different times for 30 or 40 years.

An unusual commotion in the water in range of the inlet caused parties in two boats to row across the lake on Saturday. When they reached the spot the agitation of the waters had ceased, and they saw nothing to satisfy their curiesity as to what occasioned it. The water was thrown up, according to their statement, from four to six feet, and at intervals for a distance of several rods.

several rods.

The people of Perry held a meeting on Saturday, and adopted resolutions denouncing the author of the hoax published in The Buffalo Republic.

[Rochester Democrat, Aug. 24.]

[Rochaster Democrat, Aug. 24.]
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KASE—
THE CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.—Application
was made by letter to the Court, by Mr. Williamson's
physician, Dr. Wilson of Archest, that he should be
set tenced to the Debtor's Apartment.

teneed to the Debtor's Apartment.

Upon the parties making this application, Judge
Knie remarked that he had understood from a reliable
source that at the time of the Marshal's taking Willismson to prison, that officer had offered to extend to
him any rountesy consistent with his duty as an administrative officer—that the prisoner had waived all
privileges and declined to avail himself of the courtesy
extended.

revenced.

The Judge had no doubt however that the Marshal was as rendy now as he had been at all times to allow to him any comfort that his condition might require—but it would be upon the indispensable condition that Mr. Williamson himself must make the application.

Remarkable Recovery.—Augustus Behn, the young man who had a partion of his abdomen and one hand shot away by the prema'ure discharge of a cannon at Seclayille, while celebrating the Pourth of July, has so far recovered as to be able to walk about his room, with a fair prospect of recovering entirely. The palure of his body wound was such, we understood, that he was not allowed to take any food for The balure of his body wound was such, we under-stand, that he was not allowed to take any food for fourteen days. His bowels were kept perfectly quiet, free from any novement, for three weeks; and not till after the fourth week was he permitted to move from a perfectly level and straight position on his bed. [Hanesdele (Pa.) Recalt. P. PERIT, Chairman. F. Munical, Secretary.
The General Committee to raise money for the